TASCHNER, E.; CHIMIAK, A.; BATOR, B.; SOKOLOWSKA, T.

Preparation of t-butyl esters from free amino acids. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2234 S '62.

1. Department of General Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Gdansk, Poland (for Taschner).

BATOR, Bela

Effect of water vapor on gasification process. Energia es atom 16 no.12:530-536 D '63.

1. Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet helyettes igazgatoja; "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

TASCHNER, E.; BLOTNY, G.; BATOR, B.; WASIELEWSKI, C.

Amino acids and peptides. Pt.12. Bul chim PAN 12 no.11:755-759 '64.

1. Department of General Chemistry of Gdansk Technical University. Submitted August 3, 1964.

L 17631-66

ACC NR: AT6009214 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/001/0099/0110

/7

β+1

AUTHOR: Bator, Bela (Doctor); Weltner, Margit--Vel'tner, M. (Doctor)

ORG: Research Institute for Electrical Energy, Budapest

TITLE: Reaction-kinetical studies of Hungarian coals

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 1, 1965, 99-110

TOPIC TAGS: coal, distillation, gas, chemical reaction kinetics

ABSTRACTS: Hungarian coals were examined by derivatographic experiments in a nitrogen atmosphere and by distillation tests in order to elucidate the processes occurring during gasification. The results, presented and discussed in detail, may be used in designing gasification plants performing at optimum efficiency of the coals for which they are intended. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 13 / SUBM DATE: 31Jul64 / OTH REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001

FW

Card 1/1

LENGYEL, Istvan; BATOR, Elemerne; Schulze, Ernone

Wearing tests of blended fabrics made of wool and synthetic fibers. Magy textil 14 no.4:165-170 Ap '62

1. Textilipari Minosegellonorzo Intezet.

BATOR, Elemerne, okleveles mernok

Comparative analysis of wool fabrics. Magy textil 14 no.6: 268-269 Je '62.

1. Textilipari Minosegellenorzo Intezet.

BAK, Lorant, dr.; BATOR, Elemerne; GATAI, Gyorgyne, dr.

Analysis of the polyvinyl chloride based so called rheumatism underwear. Magy textil 17 no.2:83-87 F '65.

1. Quality Control Institute of Textile Industry, Budapest.

BAK, Lorant, dr.; BATOR, Elemerne; GONCI, Sandorne

Wearing tests on polyester containing shirtings. Magy textil 17 no.4:176-181 Ap '65.

1. Quality Control Institute of Textile Industry, Budapest.
2. Editorial Board Member, "Magyar Textiltechnika" (for Bak).

BATOR, F.

Fields of application of automatic controls and regulations in the wool industry. p. 422. (MAGYAR TEXTILTECHINKA, Budapest, Hungary), No. 11/12, Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955.

BATOR, F.

BELITSIN, N.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; SMIRNOV, N.V., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, professor; BATOR, Ferents.

Brief responses to F.A. Afonchikov's article "Errors in instructions on technical control." Tekst.prom. 16 no.6:53-54 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Rukovoditel' Instituta po kontrolyu kachestva produktsii tekstil'noy promyshlennosti v Budapeshte (for Bator).

(Textile fibers--Testing)

BATOR , I

Special zation and economics of production. p. 363

CHEMIK (Ministerstwo Przemyslu Chemicznego i Stowaszuszenie Naukowe-
Technikow Przemyslu Chemicznego)
Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 12, No. 9, Sept. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

BATOR, Ignacy

Economy calculations in relation to scientific research.
Magy kem lap 16 no.11:512-516 N '61.

1. Altalanos Kemiai Intezet, Varso.

BATOR, Ignacy, mgr inz.

Labor productivity in Great Britain. Chemik 15 no.12:442-443 D '62.

BATOR, Ignacy, mgr inz.

Labor research and management. Chemik 16 [i.e. 17] no. 4: 136-137 Ap '64.

BATOR, Ignacy, mgr inz.

Work studies in Great Britain. Chemik 16 no. 5:158-159 My '63.

BATOR, J.

Remarks on the meat problem in the 5-Year Plan. p. 6. (Gospodarka Miesna, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

BATOR, Jozef, mgr inz.

Metal melting in electron furnaces. Rudy i metale 9 no. 1:
2-8 Ja '64.

BATORA, L.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. Vol. 8, no. 24, Dec. 1958.

BATORA, L. Mechanical equipment used when running cattle in open yards. p. 565.

md. New systems in the mechanization of ensiling. p. 556.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

BATORA, V.

"The Chemistry of Pyrethrum." p. 104 (CHEMICKE ZVESTI, Vol. 5, No. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1951)
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

BATORA, V.

(3)

Analysis of chlorosulfonic acid by direct determination of the monohydrate (H_2SO_4). R. Nádvorník and V. Bátora (Výskumný ústav agrom. technol., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 7, 217-23(1953).—A distn. method at 600-700 mm. Hg vacuum based on a sample of 0.5-0.8 g. of HSO_3Cl is given. The app. is described. Ian Micka

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical Problems in Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 15, 1958, No. 50216

Author : Furdik, M.; Batora, V.; Drabek, J; Jaras, A.; Masek, J.; Truchlik, S.

Inst : -

Title : Project for the Nomenclature of Phosphoro-Organic Compounds.

Orig Pub : Chem. Zvesti, 1957, 11, #10, 626-632

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

BATORI, B.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: ELELMEZESI IPAR. Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1958

Batori, B. Long-range plans for fruit and vegetable supplies. p. 319.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

BATORI, Belane

"Production and consumption of foodstuffs," Reviewed by B.Batori.
Elelm ipar 16 no.4:126 Ap '62.

H

16

101. **Uniform standards and other means of improving quality in the wool industry.** by E. Bálint. („Magyar Textiltechnika" — Hungarian Textile Technics — Vol. II, No. 9, pp. 16—18, Sept., 1949.)

The quality control of raw materials and semi-manufactured products is the most important precondition for planned production. The requirements for good quality are: fine workmanship, pleasing appearance, usefulness, durability and other physical and chemical qualities, and, finally, the products must be relatively inexpensive.

The maintenance and control of an established quality level is possible only if standards are specified. These standards refer to physical properties as well as to the characteristics of raw materials and of the finished products. These prescribed requirements are the accepted minimum, below which the goods are designated as defective. Scientific methods of analysis should replace routine judgement. The requirements for uniform methods of examination are: 1. reproducibility, 2. comparability, 3. uniformity, 4. economy.

Elaboration methods for quality standards extend to raw materials, semi-manufactured products, finished goods, developing the consciousness of the workers to the importance of quality, increasing the individual responsibility, ensuring adequate working conditions, organizing teams for quality competition, working out a suitable wage system.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITER

35

677.05 : 529 : 331.875

75. Automatization in the textile industry. by E. Rétori ("Magyar Textiltechnika" Hungarian Textiles Vol. III, No. 2, pp. 43 45, Feb., 1950.)

This study throws light on the fundamental conceptions of automatization as well as its spheres of application. The mechanization of work performed by human labour can be divided into the following groups: (1) Physical labour. This occurs most frequently with materials handling and is best exemplified by transporting and lifting devices. (2) Supervisory work. For example the employment of the knocking-off motions and stop motions. (3) For the automatization of work performed by intellectual workers, the comptometer is a well known example. A few solutions for automatization in the textile industry are elucidated by the following examples: (1) Automatic materials handling: Automatic transportation of bulk goods and smaller packages. Employment of electric trucks. Pneumatic conveyer tubes for loose textile materials. (2) Automatic feeding: The automatic feeding devices of washing and carding machines, the automatic looms, etc. belong to this category. (3) Continuous flow of manufacturing processes: First the continuous dyeing, bleaching, and finishing should be mentioned, further the connection of machines of similar output to other branches of production. (4) Automatic safeguards: Washing processes, automatic measuring connected with the work of drying equipments, and instruments for the continuous measuring of evenness are a part of this group. (5) Automatic air conditioning: The automatic air conditioning of the workshops and of the textile materials. (6) Automatic control instruments form a separate group.

H

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible]

BATCKI, F.

"The next tasks of quality control" p. 129, (MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA, No. 5, May 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

BATORI, F.

"Standardization as an Instrument for Improving Quality in the Textile Industry. p. 41 (TOBBTERMELES. Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1954; Budapest, Hungary.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1955, Uncl..

BATORI, F.

HUNG.

85 The objective evaluation of the results of fastness to light tests. [illegible]

The subjective evaluation [illegible] slight [illegible] fastness [illegible] was greatly [illegible]

[illegible] those specimens is lighter than [illegible] The above causes a good deal of [illegible] fications on a subjective basis. Fastness [illegible] only [illegible] instruments. On the one hand the changes in hue and on the other the degree of [illegible] determines the [illegible] sample [illegible] determined from the [illegible] light factors of the irradiated and nonirradiated [illegible] It is suggested that in the future the [illegible] as well as the numerically determined [illegible] appear next to the being reference standards. Thus the methods of testing [illegible]

BATORI, F.

HUNG.

108. The influence of ultra-violet rays on the tensile strength of cotton fabrics — F. Bátori and associates. (Magyar Textiltechnika 1954. No. 7. pp. 231—232, 1 tab.)

Cotton fabrics irradiated by ultraviolet rays suffer damage due to the transformation of cellulose into photocellulose. The chemical properties of photocellulose are similar to those of oxycellulose, even though it has been experimentally proved that the two materials are not identical. The region of the destructive rays is within the quartz-ultraviolet range, *i.e.* at wave lengths shorter than 350 $m\mu$. Twilled cotton cloths were irradiated by sunrays. The duration of the irradiation was recorded by an irradiation-time-recorder projecting sunrays through a strong convex lens onto a paper tape moved by a clockwork. The sunrays burned a series of holes in the paper. The energy of light was measured with a black bimetal plate set between two white bimetal plates. The black plate when heated by the sunrays became distorted. The apparatus plotted this deformation on a graph. The radiating energy could be read in g-cal per min per cm^2. After an irradiation of 700 hrs and with a total radiating energy of 35,696 g-cal per min per cm^2 the tensile strength of the cotton twill fabric decreased by 46.5% in the direction of the warp, while in the direction of the weft the reduction was only 10%. The difference was caused by the fact that as a result of the pattern most of the warp yarns were on the surface. Dyed cloths are less prone to damages. A dyed cloth irradiated under similar conditions decreased only 19.1% — in tensile strength — in the direction of the warp.

FERENCE BATORI

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 4 - Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textile Materials. H-33

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 13327

Author : Ferenc Batori.

Inst : Not given

Title : Tolerances at Quantitative Evaluation of Dyeing

Orig Pub : Magyar textiltechn., 1956, No 10, 373 - 374

Abstract : A nomograph for the quantitative evaluation of dyeing and corresponding approximate computations (accuracy ±10%) is presented.

Card 1/1

BATORÍ, F.

Improvement of the quality and enlargement of the selection of textile industry products. p. 27. Vol. 11, No. 17 Sept. 1956. MUSZAKI ELET. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956.

BATORI, GABOR, DR.

MATE, Karoly, Dr.; BATORI, Gabor, Dr.; CSEKE, Janos, Dr.; TRIZNA, Zoltan, Dr.

Use of chlorpromazine in the therapy of emphysems. Orv. hetil. 99 no.24: 810 15 June 58.

1. A Tetenyi uti Korhaz (igazgato: Zellner Pal dr.) III. sz. Utokezelo Belosztalyanak kozlemenye.

(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY, ther.
chlorpromazine (Hun))
(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther. use
emphysema, pulm. (Hun))

BATORI, Marta, dr.

Newer methods for protecting concrete constructions against corrosion. Magy ep ipar 12 no.5:235-237 '63.

L 23932-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/T Pr-4 RM/WE
ACCESSION NR: AT5004109 H/2502/64/040/004/0367/0378

AUTHOR: Orszag, I. (Orsag, I.) (Doctor) (Veszprem); Bathory, J. (Batori, Y.) (Doctor) (Veszprem)

B+1

TITLE: Rapid method for the quantitative determination of normal hydrocarbons with urea

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 40, no. 4, 1964, 367-878

TOPIC TAGS: kerosine, jet fuel, gasoline, normal paraffin, urea

ABSTRACT: A new method has been developed for determinining normal paraffins in crude oil fractions, such as gasoline and kerosine. The principle involved in the method is the reaction of urea with normal paraffins to form an adduct. A small weighed sample of the crude-oil fraction is shaken up with a known amount of urea solution of known concentration. The amount of normal hydrocarbons and urea reacted is computed from the change in the urea concentration resulting from the formation of the adduct. The change in the concentration of the

Card 1/3

L 23932-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5004109

urea solution was determined from the change in the refractive index. The use of aqueous methanol solutions of urea prevented the intermixing of the urea solution with the crude-oil fraction. The amount of normal paraffin reacted was determined from urea/normal paraffin molar ratios taken from the literature, taking into account the average molecular weight of the crude oil fraction. It was confirmed that in the case of kerosines (and therefore gas oils), the composition of the adduct can be satisfactorily calculated from the average molecular weight of the crude oil fraction. The accuracy of the determination in the case of commercial gas oil or kerosine containing 15—40% normal paraffins was within 0.5—2.0% absolute. The time of the analysis was 45—50 min. The new method is simpler, more accurate, and 3—4 times as fast as other urea methods for determining normal hydrocarbons from the literature. By selecting appropriate conditions, the method can also be applied to the determination of other substances which form urea adducts. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 4 figures, and 3 tables. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Eksperimental'nyy Institut Nefti i Prirodnykh Gazov, Veszprem, Hungary (Experimental Institute of Petroleum and Natural Gases)

Card 2/3

L 23932-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004109

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SUBMITTED: 26Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP, GC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 012 ATD PRESS: 3175

Card 3/3

KAROLCEK, J.; RUSINKO, M.; DRASKOVICOVA, M.; ODLER, I.; BATOROVA, L.

Immune reactions in human beings vaccinated with typhoid O, Vi and O + VI + H vaccines, with special references to the specific bactericidal activity of the serum. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 8 no.2:177-189 '64.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology and Department of Microbiology of the Slovak Postgraduate Medical Institute, Bratislava.

ACCESSION NR: AP4031096 S/0186/64/006/002/0173/0181

AUTHOR: Tikhomirov, V. I.; Kuznetsova, A. A.; Batorovskaya, E. D.

TITLE: Extraction of uranium (VI) with n-trioctylamine (TOA) in the presence of certain cations. I. Nitric acid solutions.

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1964, 173-181

TOPIC TAGS: uranium (VI), extraction, trioctylamine, salting out agent, nitrate, cation charge, cation radius, partition coefficient, distribution coefficient, nitric acid

ABSTRACT: The effect of different concentrations of nitrates in aqueous nitric acid solutions containing uranyl nitrate on the extraction of the U(VI) from these solutions with TOA was investigated. A o.537 M solution of TOA in CCl_4 was used as the organic extractant; 0.05-8 M aqueous nitric acid solutions, less than 0.02 M uranyl nitrate, and different concentrations of potassium, ammonium, lithium, strontium, calcium, cadmium, zinc, nickel, cobalt, magnesium and aluminum nitrates were used. The U(VI) in water was determined colorimetrically with arsenazo I or arsenazo III and in the organic phase with arsenazo III. In the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031096

extraction of U(VI) from HNO_3 solutions with TOA, as in extraction with oxygen-containing extractants, the salting out action in a constant concentration of nitrates and HNO_3 increases with an increase in the charge of the salting agent cation and increases as the cation radius decreases. The effectiveness of the salting out agent decreases as the covalency of the reaction of the cation with the vicinal water molecules decreases. As the acidity of the aqueous phase increases, the effect of the nature of the salting agent cation is less definite; at nitrate concentrations above 7-9 gm.ions/l the partition coefficient decreases independently of the nature of the cation of the salting out agent and independently of the HNO_3 concentration. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 3 figures and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 24Nov62	DATE ACQ: 30Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: GC	NO REF SOV: 015	OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031097 S/0186/64/006/002/0182/0187

AUTHOR: Tikhomirov, V. I.; Kuznetsova, A. A.; Batorovskaya, E. D.

TITLE: Extraction of uranium (VI) with n-trioctylamine (TOA) in the presence of certain cations. II. Hydrochloric acid solutions.

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1964, 182-187

TOPIC TAGS: uranium (VI) extraction, trioctylamine extraction, salting out agent, chloride, cation radius, cation charge, salting out agent concentration, partition coefficient, hydrochloric acid, distribution coefficient

ABSTRACT: The authors continued their study (Radiokhimiya, 6, 2, 173, 1964) of the extraction of uranium (VI) with TOA from acid solutions and the effect of salting out agents using hydrochloric acid solutions containing different concentrations of potassium, ammonium, sodium, lithium, strontium, calcium, magnesium and aluminum chlorides. A 0.10 M solution of TOA in CCl_4 was used as the extractant. The behavior of the chloride and nitrate salting out agents in the extraction of uranium (VI) with TOA from HCl and HNO_3 solutions, respectively, is analgous, i.e. the salting out corresponds to a decrease in the radius of the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031097

cation and increases with increase in the cation charge. However, the nature of the cation of the salting out agent is more distinct in the case of the nitrates. Increasing the HCl concentration to 4 M increases the partition coefficient of uranium (VI). With increasing concentration of the salting out agent, lg deviates from a straight line. This is attributed to a decrease in the concentration of free extractent (TOA·HCl) because of the extraction of HCl in the organic phase. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 24Nov62 DATE ACQ: 30Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

S/0186/64/006/002/0187/0191

ACCESSION NR: AP4031098

AUTHOR: Tikhomirov, V. I.; Kuznetsova, A. A.; Batorovskaya, E. D.

TITLE: Extraction of uranium (VI) with n-trioctylamine (TOA) in the presence of certain cations. III. Sulfuric acid solutions.

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1964, 187-191

TOPIC TAGS: uranium VI, extraction, trioctylamine extraction, distribution coefficient, acid solution, sulfuric acid solution, uranium trioctylamine complex, salting out, particition coefficient

ABSTRACT: The distribution of uranium (VI) between a 0.1 M solution of TOA in CCl_4 and 0.05, 1 and 2 N H_2SO_4 solutions to which different amounts of the sulfates of lithium, sodium, ammonium, magnesium and aluminum were added was determined. This is a continuation of similar work using nitric and hydrochloric acid solutions (Radiokhimiya, 6, 2, 173 and 182, 1964. On extracting the U(VI)TOA complex from sulfuric acid solutions, the addition of sulfates decreases the distribution coefficient α regardless of the concentration and nature of the cation. There is however a clear relationship between the reverse α and the cation.

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SUB CODE: 004

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OTHER: 001

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Card 2/2

SZAPIRO, Marek; BATORSKA, Janina

Behavior of extensor responses in central paresis of the lower extremities. Neurologia etc. polska 11 no.6:811-816 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych AM W Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. n. med. E.Herman.

(REFLEX) (CEREBRAL PALSY diag)

BATORSKA, Janina; KOTWICA, Stanislaw; MACKIEWICZ, Jacek

Manifestations in the spinal cord in spondylosis. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.17:643-646 24 Ap '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych A.M. w Lodzi; kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. E. Herman.

(SPONDYLITIS compl) (SPINAL CORD dis)

BATORSKA-GABRYS, Wanda, mgr inz.; GABRYS, Jan, mgr inz.

Mining industry and processing of more important mineral raw materials in Morocco. Rudy i metale 8 no.8:309-315 Ag '63.

BATORSKIY, F.

They are not concerned with organizational duplications. Fin. SSSR 23 no.7:73-75 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nachal'nik shtatnogo otdela Dnepropetrovskogo oblastnogo finansovogo otdela.
(Dnepropetrovsk Province--Industrial management)

KOLATY, Miklos, dr.; BACKHOUSZ, Richard, dr.; SZABO, Lajos, dr.;
BATORY, Gabriela, dr.; NAGY, Maria, dr.

Isolated beta-2-alpha-globulin deficiency in a case of partial antibody deficiency. Orv. hetil. 105 no.21:989-990 24 My'64

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika es Human Oltoanyagtermelo es Kutato Intezet.

*

KAVAI, Maria; BATORY, Gabriella

Comparative gel diffusion analysis of native and chromium-labelled ovalbumin. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.4: 403-408 '64

1. Institute of pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen, and Institute for Serobacteriological production and research "Human", Budapest.

BATOSIN, Ligia, ing., corepsondenta

Standard elements for metallic constructions. Constr Buc 14 no. 673: 3 ; 1 December 1962.

L 14563-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP6002121 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/006/0707/0711

AUTHOR: Karlashov, A. V.; Tokarev, V. P.; Batov, A. P. 41

ORG: Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers (Kiyevskiy institut inzhenerov grazhdanskiy aviatsii) B

TITLE: Effect of cladding on the fatigue strength of Duralumin-type alloy 15

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 707-711

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, alloy corrosion, corrosion fatigue, aluminum clad alloy/ D16 alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of aluminum cladding on the fatigue and corrosion-fatigue behavior of D16AT (4.2%Cu, 1.6% Mg, 1.5% Mn, 0.3% Fe, 0.2% Si, 0.15% Zn) has been studied and the residual stresses in cladding have been determined. The specimens cut from sheet 2 mm thick were subjected to bend fatigue tests in air and in a 3% solution of NaCl at a frequency of 200 cycles per minute. The respective tensile strength, yield strength, and elongation of clad D16AT sheet were 45.5 dan/mm^2, 33 dan/mm^2, and 17% and those of unclad sheet 49 dan/mm^2, 36 dan/mm^2, and 16%. The investigation showed that in air, clad D16AT has a lower fatigue strength (8.6 dan/mm^2) than that of unclad (11.4 dan/mm^2). However, in a 3% solution of NaCl the fatigue strength of clad specimens was 6 dan/mm^2 and that of unclad, 3.8 dan/mm^2. Thus, the cladding improves the resistance of D16AT to corrosion fatigue in a 3% solution of NaCl. The

Card 1/2

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cladding suppresses corrosion processes in base material because the former is anodic toward the latter. There is also another factor which contributes to improving the resistance of clad D16AT to corrosion fatigue: compression stresses in the cladding brought about by pressure working and heat treatment. The investigation showed the residual stresses in the surface of the cladding layer amount to 6 dan/mm^2 and at the boundary with the base material, 4.5 dan/mm^2. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4169

PC

Card 2/2

BATOV, B.I., inzhener; GANSHTAK, V.I., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

"Accounting system of thermal electric power stations." M.N.Laskin. Reviewed by B.I.Batov, V.I.Ganshtak. Elek.sta. 25 no.10:63-64 O '54.
(Electric power stations) (Laskin, M.N.) (MLRA 7:11)

BATOV, B.I.; GANSHTAK, V.N.

Problems concerning the economy of electric power in industry.
Prom. energ. 15 no.11:3-5 N '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric power)

✓

BATOV, B.I., starshiy prepodavatel'

Several problems in the organization of business accounting at thermal electric power plants of industrial enterprises. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.120:84-91 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Sverdlovsk Province—Electric power production—Finance)

BATOV, C.; DOBREV, V.

Joint covering of heat loads with the extraction and back-pressure turbines. Elektroenergiia 15 no.6:10-12 Je '64.

BATOV, P., general armii, dvazhdy Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Select the most worthy for the position of sergeant. Starsh.-sersh. no.9:6-7 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Komanduyushchiy Yuzhnoy gruppoy voysk.
(Russia--Army--Noncommissioned officers)

KONSON, Aron Solomonovich; PAVLININ, V.M., retsenzent; BATOV, B.I., retsenzent; CHERNUKHIN, A.A., retsenzent; VITEBSKIY, I.D., retsenzent; SABININ, Yu.A., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Economic principles of the design of electric machinery, apparatus, and devices] Ekonomicheskoe obosnovanie proektov elektricheskikh mashin, apparatov, priborov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 218 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Pavlinin, Batov).
2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochniy energeticheskiy institut (for Chernukhin, Vitebskiy).

(Electronic apparatus and appliances)
(Electric machinery)

BATOV, Pavel Ivanovich, general armii; YEZHAKOV, V.I., polkovnik, red.; ZAYTSEV, P.P., red.

[Operation "Oder"; combat operations of the 65th Army in the Berlin operation, April-May 1945] Operatsiia "Oder"; boevye deistviia 65-i armii v Berlinskoi operatsii, aprel'-mai 1945 goda. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965. 141 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

BATOV, Simeon

Optimum values of the coefficient of generation of electricity at central heating plant determined on the basis of maximum fuel economy. Elektroenergiia 12 no.6:3-6 '61.

(Heating from central stations)
(Expansion(Heat))

BATOV, S., inzh.; MUMDZHIIAN, G., inzh.

Possibility for application of cooling towers with artificial ventilation in Bulgaria. Elektroenergiia 12 no.8:13-16 '61.

1. Mashinno-elektrotekhnicheski institut.

(Electric power stations) (Cooling towers)

BATOV, Simeon, inzh.; MUMDZHIIAN, Garabed, inzh.

Optimal parameters of the closed systems with the natural-traction cooling towers in our thermoelectric plants. Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.1: 13-16 '62

BATOV, S.

Optimum correlation between the heat and electric loads in the heating and power plants of Bulgaria. Godishnik mash elekt 9 no.3:39-60 '61. (publ. '62)

BATOV, S.

Determining the utilizability of heating loads. Godishnik mash elekt 9 no.3:109-114 '61. (publ. '62)

BATOV, Simeon; UZUNOV, Dimitur

The consumption diagram of the PT-25-90 (VPT-25). Godishnik mash elekt 9 no.3:115-120 '61. (publ. '62)

BATOV, S.; IOVCHEV, M.

Binding properties of the light ashes of some Bulgarian thermoelectric plants, and possibilities of their use in industries. Godishnik mash elekt 10 no.3:131-138 '61 (publ.'62).

BATOV, S.; DOBREV, V.

Joint covering of heating loads in steam-intake and back-pressure turbines. Godishnik mash elekt 10 no.3:139-148 '61 (publ.'62).

BATOV, S.; MUMDZHIIAN, G.

Optimum values of the speed and quantity of air in water-cooling towers. Godishnik mash elekt 10 no.3:149-156 '61 (publ.'62).

BATOV, Simeon, inzh.; MUMDZHIIAN, G., inzh.

Optimum value of air speed and quantity in cooling towers. Elektroenergiia 13 no.3:7-9 Mr '62.

BATOV, Simeon, inzh.

Nomogram for determining the usability of thermal stresses. Elektroenergiia 13 no.7:19-20 Jl '62.

1. Mashinno-elektrotekhnicheski institut.

BATOV, S.G.

Effectiveness of heating-plant turbines in Bulgaria. Godishnik mat elekt 8:5-31 '60. (publ. '61).

BATOV, V.

Influence of normal load on the critical axial force of a ribbed, square, and rectangular plate. Izv vodno stop stroit BAN 143-172 4 '63.

ACCESSION NR: AT4037716 S/2865/64/003/000/0472/0476

AUTHOR: Gitel'zon, I. I.; Terskov, I. A.; Batov, V. A.; Baklanov, O. G.; Kovrov, B. G.

TITLE: Automation of the cultivation of unicellular organisms for use in a closed ecological system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 472-476

TOPIC TAGS: closed ecological system, automation, algae cultivation, algae, air regeneration, manned space flight

ABSTRACT: A self-regulating system designed for controlling algae culture media is described. It consists of a cultivator for continuous culturing of algae in a continuously recycled medium. A constant environment is maintained by automatic regulation of the illumination, CO_2 concentration, temperature, and other factors. Laboratory experiments have shown that the employment of optimum conditions in an automatic system can result in a fivefold increase in the rate of biosynthesis of the tested culture.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4037716

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TERSKOV, I.A.; GITEL'ZON, I.I.; SID'KO, F.Ya.; BELYANIN, V.N.; KOVROV, B.G.;
YEROSHIN, I.S.; BATOV, V.A.

Dense continuous cultivation of Chlorella in varying illumination.
Probl. kosm. biol. 4:683-686 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 14255-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003908 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0683/0686

51/48

AUTHOR: Terskov, I. A.; Gimel'zon, I. I.; Sid'ko, F. Ya.; Belyanin, V. N.; Kovrov, B. G.; Yeroshin, I. S.; Batov, V. A.

ORG: none

2

TITLE: Dense continuous cultivation of Chlorella under various illumination conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 683-686

TOPIC TAGS: Chlorella, photosynthesis, biosynthesis, plant growth, light absorption, light biologic effect

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed with a thermophylic strain of Chlorella vulgaris in order to determine optimal lighting conditions for high concentrations of cells during intensive, continuous cultivation. Concentrations of 2×10^9, 3×10^9, and 4×10^9 cells per cc were used. This is equivalent to 20, 30, and 40 g of the dry biomass per liter of suspension. The algae

Card 1/4

2

were cultivated in a flat culture vessel with a working capacity of 1.4 liters, a dark capacity of 0.25 liters, and a total working surface of 0.6 m². During the course of the experiment the temperature was held at 36.5 ± 0.7° C, the pH was 7.35 ± 0.4, and the thickness of the layer was 5 mm. Air containing 5% CO_2 was bubbled through the culture medium.

Previous experiments had determined that in a culture containing 30 g of dry weight of biomass per liter, an optical path 0.5 mm long through the suspension absorbed about 90% of all photosynthetically active white-light radiation. This meant that bubbling played an important role in creating consecutive light and dark phases for each cell. The mm-thick layer of culture was equally illuminated from both sides by gas-discharge lamps (DRL-1000 and ND-2), which produced favorable illumination for photosynthesis. In the experiments, 6 levels of illumination intensity were used, ranging from 0.260 up to 1.202 cal/cm²/min. As a rule the light intensity was changed from minimum to maximum and then back to minimum. The duration of such a cycle was usually 4 to 5 hours. Deviations from the selected level of intensity did not exceed ± 4%. The duration of the experiments was 6 days.

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ACC NR: AT6003908

The effect of various intensities of illumination on the growth of the algae was based on the increase in the weight of the biomass expressed in grams of dry substance per liter of suspension per diem. In all cases the intensity of production tended to increase with the intensity of illumination up to a certain point. After that, additional increases in illumination failed to bring about additional increases in productivity. The leveling-off point was reached at different light intensities, ranging from 0.361 cal/cm^2/min for low-density cultures (20 g/liter) to 0.791 cal/cm^2/min for high-density cultures (43 g/liter). It is interesting to note that the productivity for different densities was also most identical: ranging from 36—38 g of dry weight per liter of suspension per diem.

The almost identical maximum productivity of the various cultures may be explained by the fact that high concentrations of cells make the medium optically very dense. When the thickness of the culture layer is fixed, the average level of illumination of the cells becomes a function of surface illumination and culture density. The light falling on the cells, along with the productivity of individual cells, drops rapidly as culture density increases. It was found that the intensity of biosynthesis of cells at 20 g/liter is nearly

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L 14255-66

ACC NR: AT6003908

three times as great as that of cells at 43 g/liter. Consequently, the total productivity of high-density cultures at high illumination can be increased only by increasing the surface area accepting the light. Orig. art. has 2 figures. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUBJ CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

FW

Card 4/4

Batov, V.V.

BATOV, V.V.

Economy of organic-cooled reactors of large capacities. Atom. energ. 8 no.6:564-565 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Nuclear reactors)

BATOV, V.

Work done in England for the improvement of AGR reactors. Atom. energ. 9 no.5:426-427 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Great Britain--Nuclear reactors)

BATOV, V.

Atomic power station in Trawsfynydd. Atom. energ. 9 no.6:518 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Trawsfynydd, England--Atomic power plants)

BASOV, V.V.

Prospects for the production of economically profitable nuclear energy. Atom. energ. 9 no.6:520-522 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(United States--Nuclear reactors)

BATOV, V.

Building of reactors at Chinon (France) (from "Nucleonics," 18, no.8, 1960). Atom. energ. 10 no.1:92 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)
(Chinon (France)—Nuclear reactors)

BATOV, V.

Program for the development of nuclear power engineering in the United States (for "Nuclear Engineering," 5 no.53, 1960). Atom. energ. 10 no.2:187-188 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(United States--Nuclear engineering)

BATOV, V.

Reconstruction of the vessel of the EBWR reactor. Atom. energ. 11 no.6:560-562 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Nuclear reactors)

BATOV, V., inzh.

Muon, the riddle of the microworld. Tekh. mol. no.5:34-36
My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Mesons)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043983 S/0089/64/017/002/0094/0097

AUTHOR: Koryakin, Yu. I.; Batov, V. V.; Smirnov, V. G.

TITLE: Determination of the optimal depth of utilization and of the power intensity of nuclear fuel by the method of cost computation

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 94-97

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor fuel cost, nuclear fuel utilization depth, nuclear reactor power intensity, Beloyarskaya Nuclear Power Establishment

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the development of a computational method for the determination of the economical efficiency of nuclear fuel utilization in reactors. The method is demonstrated on the example of the Beloyarskaya atomic power establishment in terms of the power intensity and depth of fuel utilization. The latter is defined as the ratio of the product of the useful power times the duration of the campaign, and the fuel charge. For a given fuel type (i. e.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043983

U-Mo alloy), the fuel component of the cost vs. depth of utilization has a minimum for each value of the power intensity. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 02Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, GO NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 04510-67 EWT(m)/T JR

ACC NR: AP6035630 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/005/0379/0384

7

8

AUTHOR: Batov, V. V.; Koryakin, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Economic aspects for stimulating nuclear power 19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 5, 1966, 379-384

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power, economics

ABSTRACT: A review of the budget and of the plans for developing nuclear power in the Soviet Union is presented. Fuel costs, wages, production norms, and the economics of various reactors are considered. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18,05 / SUBM DATE: 29 Jan 66 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1 mjs UDC: 338.4:621.039.516

0922 0032

ACC NR: AP6032401

AUTHOR: Batov, V. V.; Koryakin, Yu. I.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/003/0179/0184

ORG: none

TITLE: A criterion for the effectiveness of nuclear fuel utilization

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 179-184

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reaction operation, reactor fuel element, reactor fuel processing, nuclear electric power plant, nuclear fuel

ABSTRACT: A general criterion is sought that would be applicable to different reactors and fuel cycles. Fuel utilization in single and multiple zone reactors are considered. Two different approaches to determining cost are used: one disregarding related costs and the other taking them into account, so the working capital is equal to the circulating capital in the first case and equal to the circulating capital plus related costs in the second case. The circulating capital is made up of the cost of the fuel plus reprocessing costs. If

$$\tilde{C}(t) = \tilde{C}_i(t)$$

is the wholesale cost of the fuel as it proceeds through the fuel cycle and i is the

Card 1/2

UDC: 338.409.4:621.039

Card 2/2

BATOVA, A.G., inzh.

Centralized priming of compressor crankcase with oil. Khol. tekh. 38 no.3:48 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Compressors)

IRZHEVSKIY, V.P., inzh.; KOMEYKO, A.I., inzh.; BATOVA, A.G., inzh.; ZAVELION, G.Ye., inzh.; GELLER, S.L., inzh.

Automatic control of the operation of vessels in a dry ice plant. Khol.tekh. 40 no.3:47-48 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Ice industry) (Automatic control)

ANDREYEV, N. D., BATOVA, D. A., PANFILOV, V. S. (Leningrad)

"Work on the Vietnam-Russian Algorithm of Machine Translations."

Theses - Conference on Machine Translations, 15-21 May 1958, Moscow.

BATOVA, D. A.

28(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2146

Leningrad. Universitet

Materialy po mashinnomu perevodu; sbornik 1 (Materials on Machine Translation; A Collection of Articles Nr 1) Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1958. 228 p. 1,000 copies printed.

No contributors mentioned.

PURPOSE: The book is for students, scientists, and engineers interested in machine translation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 15 articles is published as volume I of the Materials on Machine Translation. It represents the work of 25 Soviet scientists at the Leningrad University Experimental Laboratory for Machine Translation which was created in March 1958 to continue research on translating with the aid of electronic machines. Although the present volume deals with both the theoretical and the practical aspect of machine translating, the emphasis is on the compilation of algorithms for a number of languages, many of them Asiatic. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Bratchikov, I.L., S.Ya. Fitialov, and G.S. Tseytin. Dictionary Structure and Information Coding in Machine Translation 61

Andreyev, N.D., B.P. Golovanov, L.I. Ivanov, and A.K. Ogloblin. Stem-separating Program for Indonesian Algorithms in Machine Translation 88

Berkov, V.P., and N.P. Cherkasova. Work on Norwegian-Russian Algorithms in Machine Translation 98

Frolova, O.B., and V.I. Strelkova. Initial Stage of Work on Arabic-Russian Algorithms in Machine Translation 112

Andreyev, N. D., Ye.A. Zapadova, and O.A. Timofeyeva. Certain Problems of the Formation of Burmese-Russian Algorithms in Machine Translation 126

Zasorina, L.N., N.B. Karachan, S.N. Medvedeva, and G.S. Tseytin. Proposed Program for a Morphological Analysis of the Russian Language in Machine Translation 136

Katenina, T.Ye. Work on Hindustani (Hindi) Russian Algorithms in Machine Translation 191

Andreyev, N.D., D.A. Batova, V.S. Panfilov, and V.N. Petrova. Elements of an Independent Analysis of Vietnamese-Russian Algorithms in Machine Translation 199

Rabinstsev, A.A., and Yu.P. Semenishchev. Machine Translation of Japanese Into Russian 209

Leykina, B.M. First Stage of an Independent Structural Analysis of Simple Sentences in the English Language 216

Andreyev, N.D. Principles of the Construction of Electronic Reading Machines 223

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

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CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1260

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR DERJAGIN, B.V., PROCHOROV, P.S., BATOVA, G.A., LEONOV, L.F.
TITLE The Diffusion Hygrometer.
PERIODICAL Žurn. techn. fis, 26, fasc. 4, 887-894 (1956)
Publ. 4 / 1956 reviewed 9 / 1956

The diffusion hygrometers described here are based upon the fact that in the chamber of the device containing a dry and a humid substance (and which is separated from the material to be investigated by a porous wall) under- or overpressure is produced while the diffusion current is steady. Here 4 varieties of these hygrometers are described each of which may have its own particular sphere of action. The two chamber hygrometer consists of two chambers which are separated from the surrounding atmosphere by uniform porous separating walls (of coal or mipor). Construction and mode of operation of the device are described. Using the two chamber hygrometer is complicated by the necessary determination of the apparatus constant K, the necessity of knowing atmospheric pressure, the diffusion coefficient, and air humidity.
The three chamber hygrometer: In order to make the apparatus constant of the hygrometer independent of temperature and pressure, PROCHOROV and DERJAGIN suggested a three chamber hygrometer. The first chamber is dry, the second and third are used for compensation. Construction and operation of the apparatus are discussed. By means of this hygrometer it is possible to determine humidity independent of temperature and atmospheric pressure, above all also in the case of negative temperature. Next, hygrometers with assumed

Žurn.techn.fis, 26, fasc.4, 887-894 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1260

sensitivity and slight inertia are described. In order to reduce inertia and at the same time to increase sensitivity, the manometer travels are strengthened by negative back-coupling. The four chamber hygrometer consists of 2 parts: of a two chamber hygrometer with a dry chamber, and of a device containing a dry and a humid matter and a porous wall. Humidity was measured by determining the ratio (decrease of pressure between dry and humid chamber / decrease of pressure measured by the two chamber hygrometer with dry material).
Conclusions: The above described types of diffusion hygrometers offer some advantage against devices hitherto in use for measuring air humidity; they may be constructed so as to have different degrees of sensitivity and inertia. Diffusion hygrometers have a linear scale and make it possible to measure humidity within a wide range of temperature, also below 0° C.

INSTITUTION: Institute for Physical Chemistry, Moscow.

BATOVA, G.A.

Automatic [illegible]

[illegible] and water [illegible]
the membrane. The [illegible]
[illegible] and outside the [illegible]
[illegible] pressure in the [illegible]
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of the membrane dep[illegible]
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[illegible] described. The [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] errors. The [illegible]
blast-furnace air and [illegible] advantages [illegible]
other instruments. A. M. Sternberg

[illegible], G. M. BATOVA, G. A.